

US009329378B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Hogan

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,329,378 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **May 3, 2016**

(54) **PHOTONIC MODULATOR AND SWITCH**

3/1109 (2013.01); *G02F 2201/307* (2013.01);
G02F 2202/16 (2013.01); *H01S 3/08054*
(2013.01); *H01S 3/10061* (2013.01)

(71) Applicant: **Joshua Noel Hogan**, Los Altos, CA
(US)

(72) Inventor: **Joshua Noel Hogan**, Los Altos, CA
(US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC *H01S 3/105*; *H01S 3/1109*; *H01S 3/1106*;
H01S 3/08054; *H01S 3/10061*; *G02B 5/1828*;
G02B 27/286; *G02B 26/00*; *G02B 26/0808*;
G02B 27/4261; *G02F 2202/16*; *G02F*
2201/307; *G02F 1/0136*

See application file for complete search history.

(21) Appl. No.: **14/014,257**

(22) Filed: **Aug. 29, 2013**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2014/0079081 A1 Mar. 20, 2014

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 61/694,765, filed on Aug.
30, 2012.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

G02B 26/00 (2006.01)
G02B 26/08 (2006.01)
H01S 3/11 (2006.01)
G02B 5/18 (2006.01)
G02B 27/28 (2006.01)
G02B 27/42 (2006.01)
H01S 3/105 (2006.01)
G02F 1/01 (2006.01)
H01S 3/08 (2006.01)
H01S 3/10 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC *G02B 26/00* (2013.01); *G02B 5/1828*
(2013.01); *G02B 26/0808* (2013.01); *G02B*
27/286 (2013.01); *G02B 27/4261* (2013.01);
G02F 1/0136 (2013.01); *H01S 3/105*
(2013.01); *H01S 3/1106* (2013.01); *H01S*

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,245,883 A * 1/1981 Johnson et al. 385/17
8,018,648 B1 * 9/2011 Cook et al. 359/342
2003/0128726 A1 * 7/2003 Tatsuno et al. 372/36
2004/0234267 A1 * 11/2004 Tsao et al. 398/83
2006/0120412 A1 * 6/2006 Liu 372/6
2008/0049328 A1 * 2/2008 Zhou 359/566

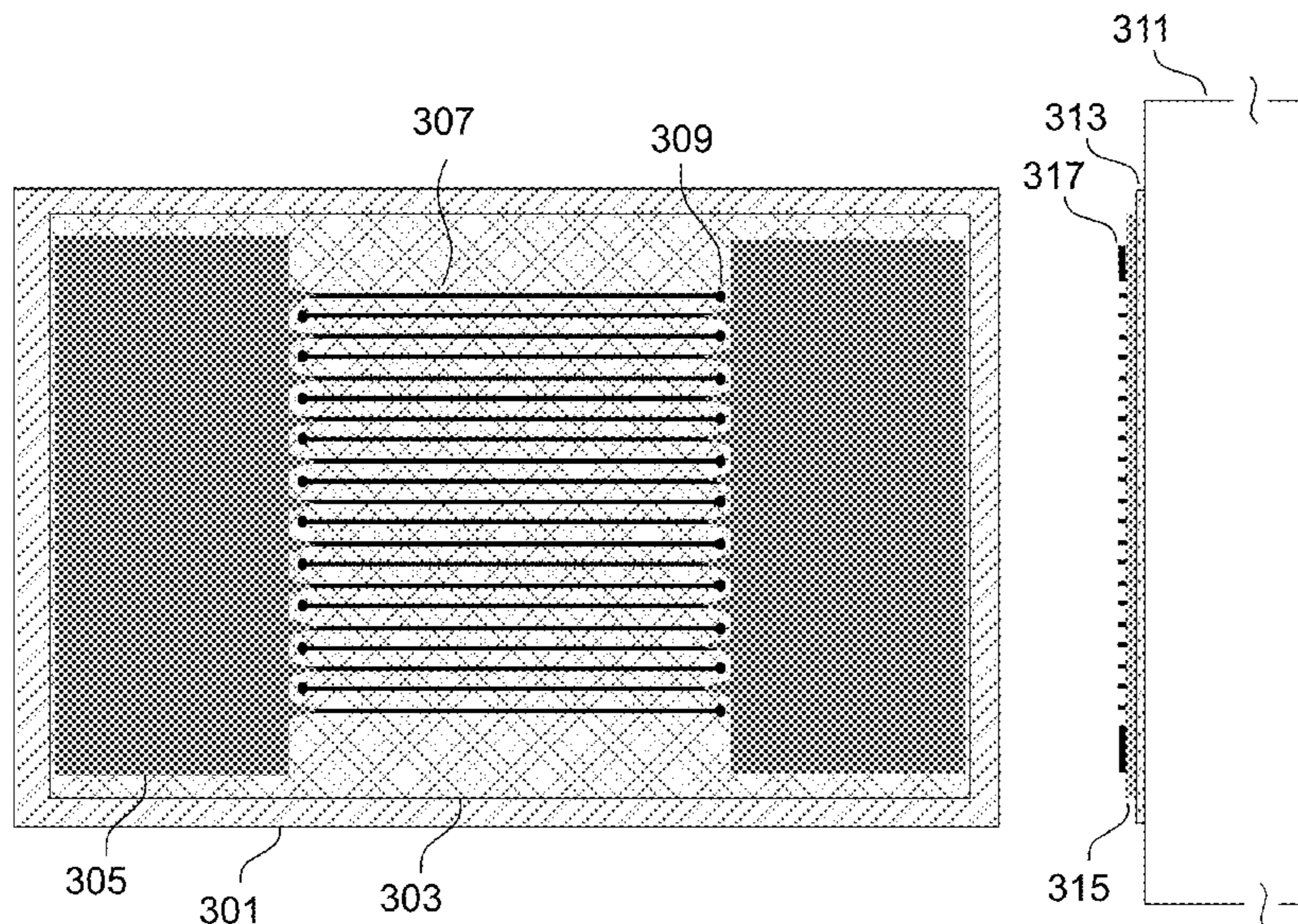
* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner — Xinning Niu

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The invention taught herein provides a method, device and
system for modulating or switching electromagnetic radia-
tion by controlling a state of the radiation, such as a polariza-
tion state. Radiation is directed at a reflective or transmissive
structure, such that the radiation is incident on the structure.
The structure includes a property that can be dynamically
switched between two configurations, one of which is asym-
metric and is configured to modify the polarization charac-
teristic of the radiation. The dynamically configurable struc-
ture can be combined with polarization components to
achieve modulation. Embodiments suitable for mode-locking
a laser and for cavity dumping a mode-locked laser are also
disclosed.

10 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



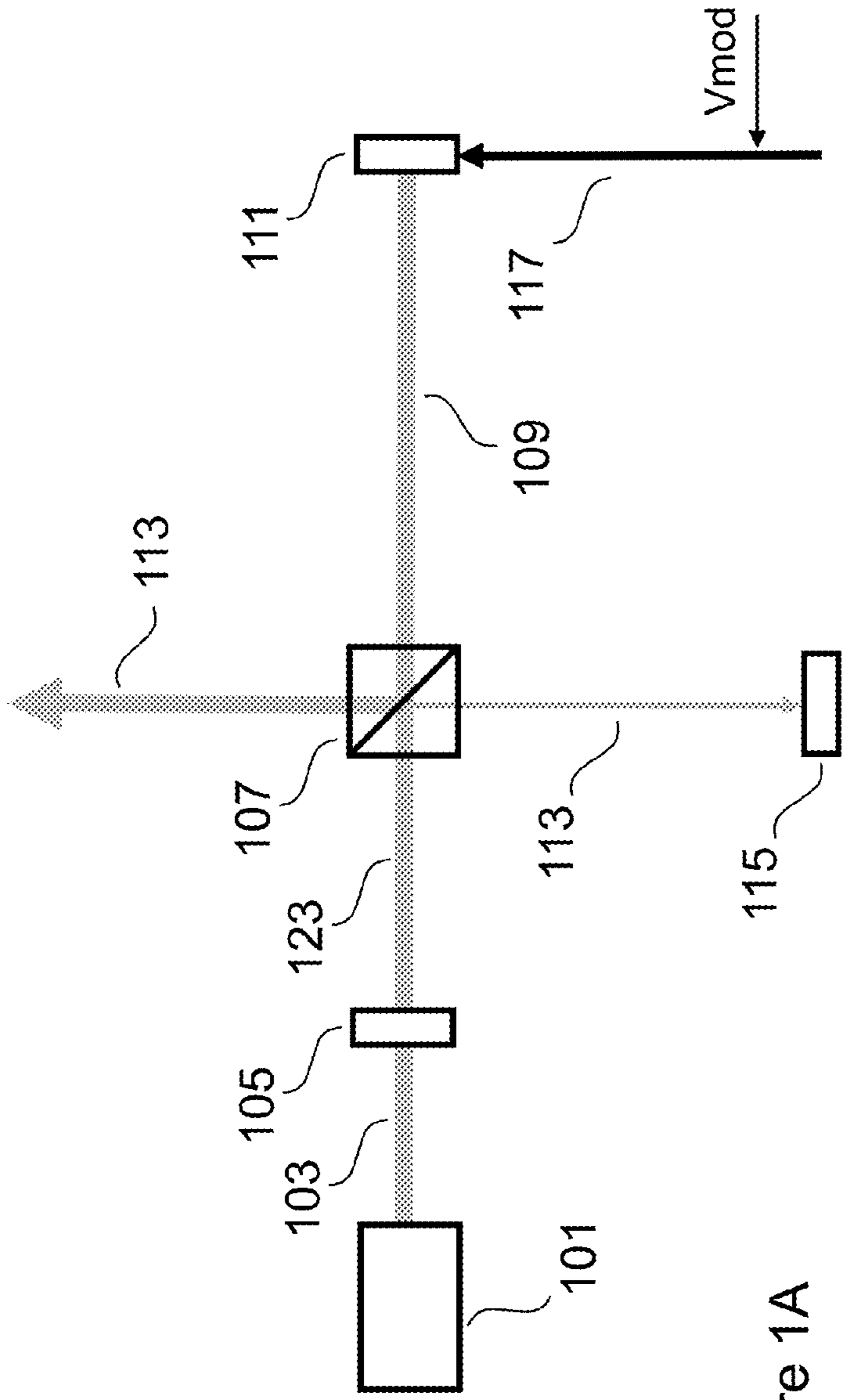


Figure 1A

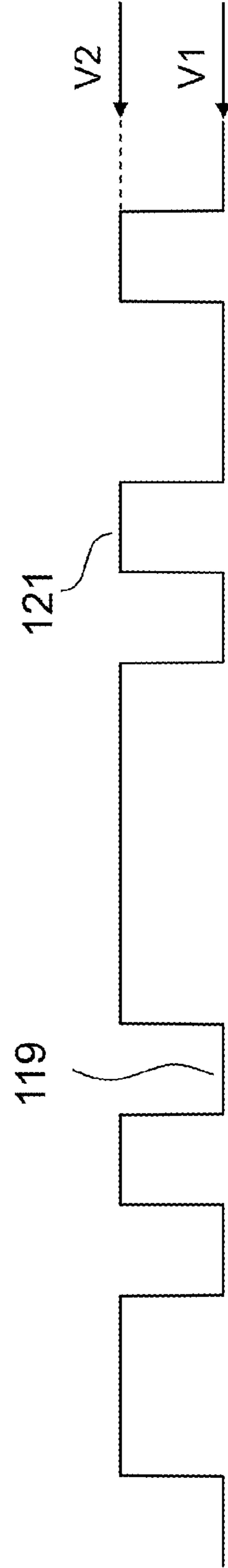


Figure 1B

Figures 1A, 1B

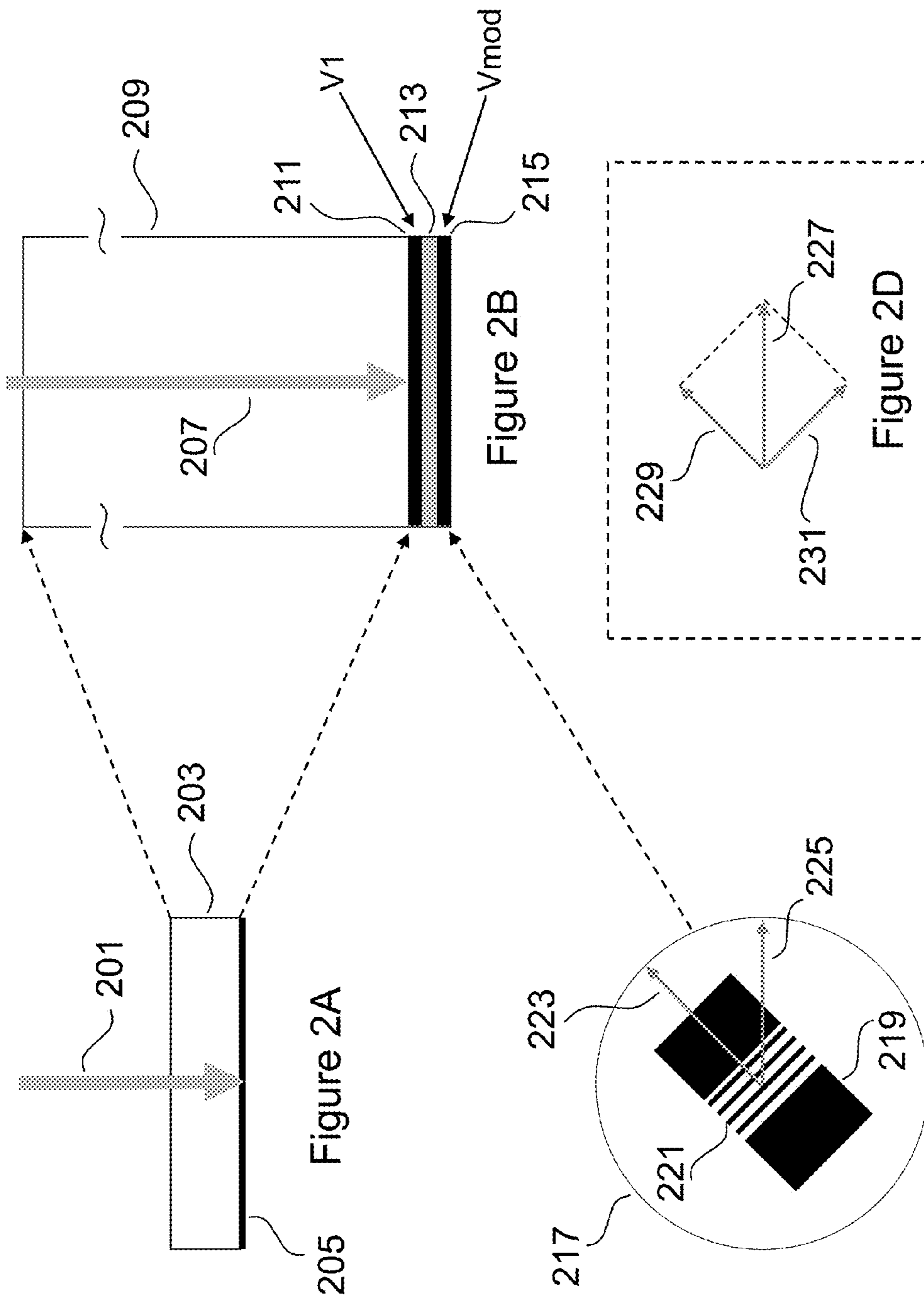


Figure 2A

Figure 2B

Figure 2D

Figure 2C

Figures 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D

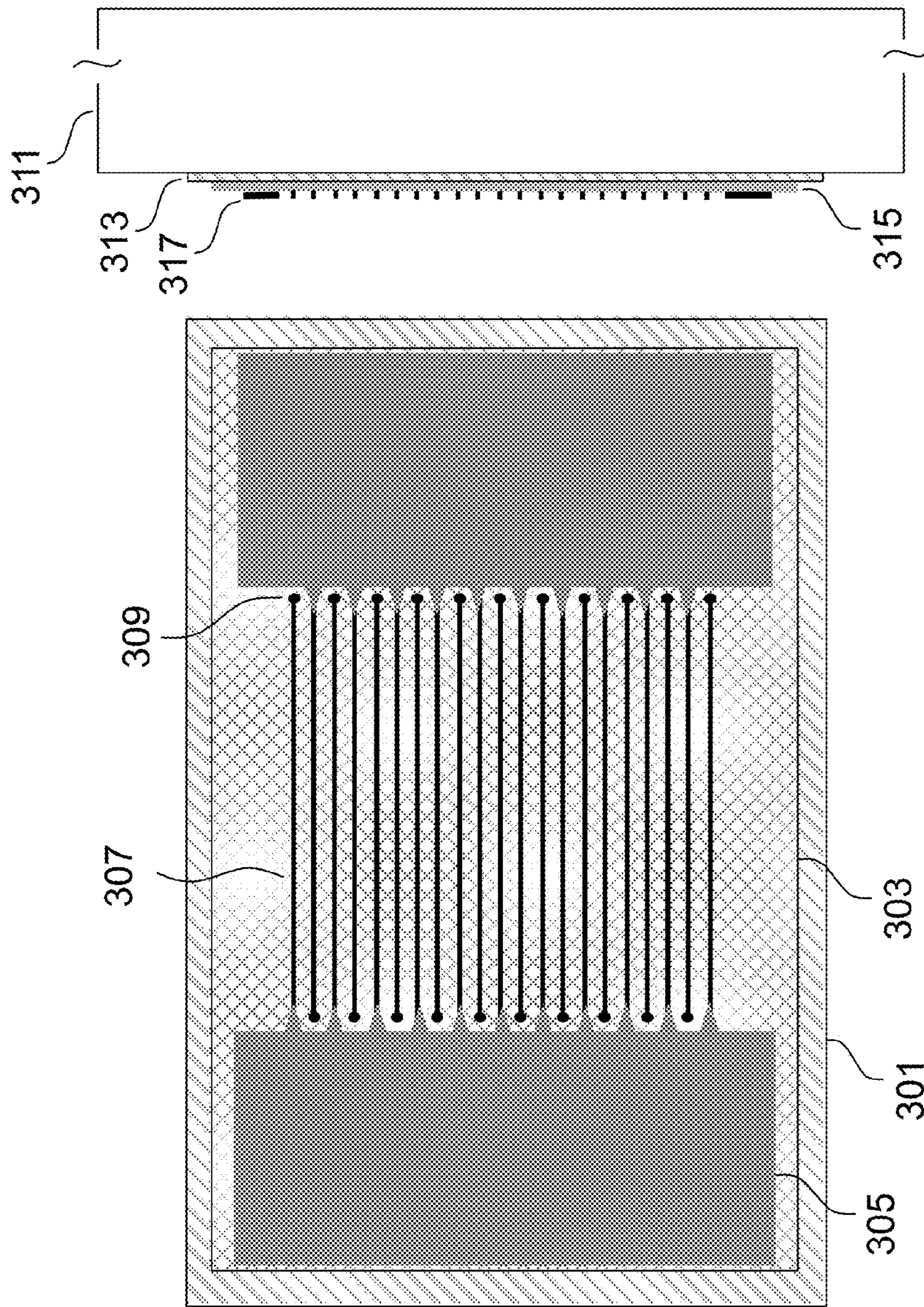


Figure 3

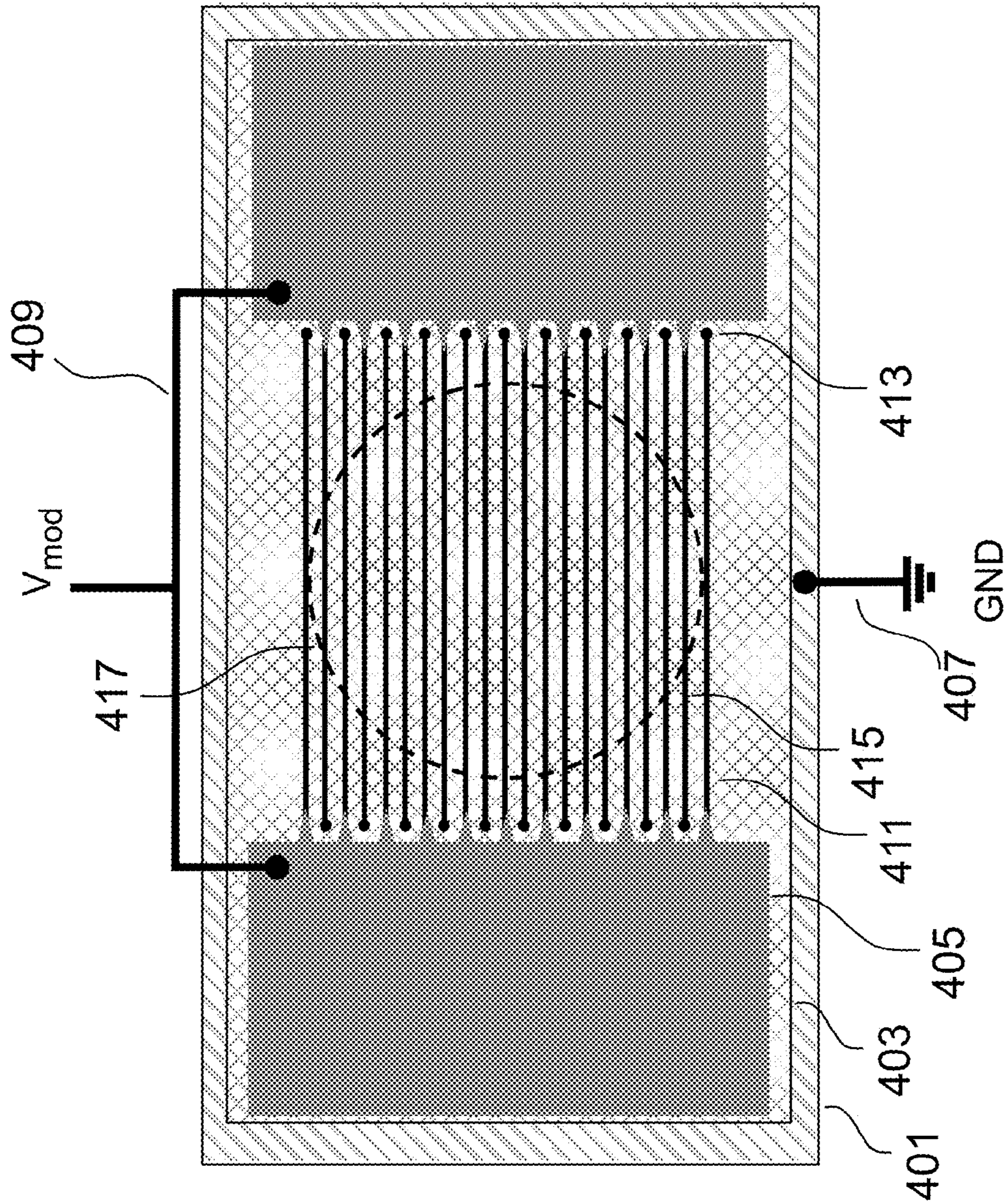


Figure 4

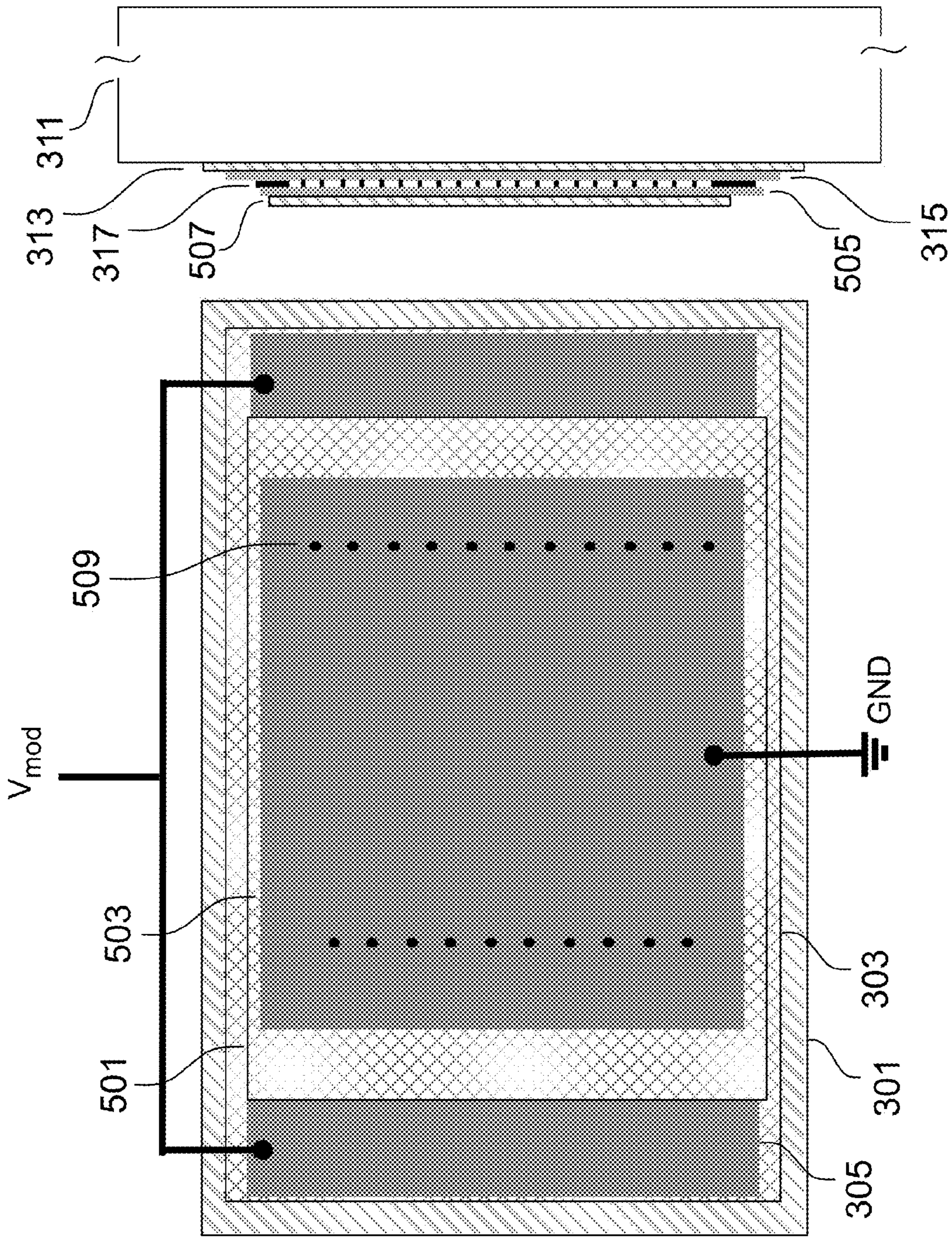


Figure 5

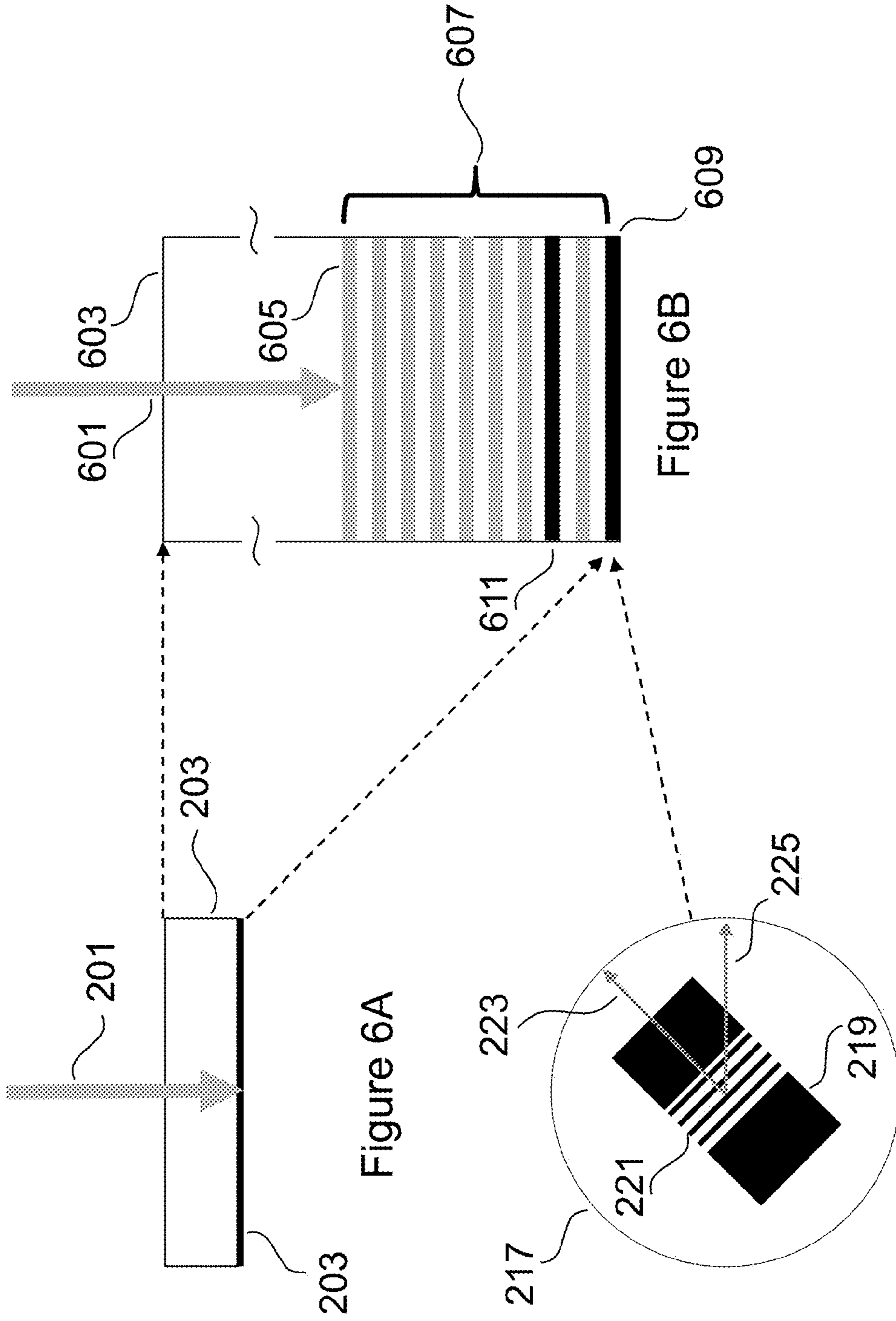


Figure 6A

Figure 6B

Figure 6C
Figures 6A, 6B, 6C

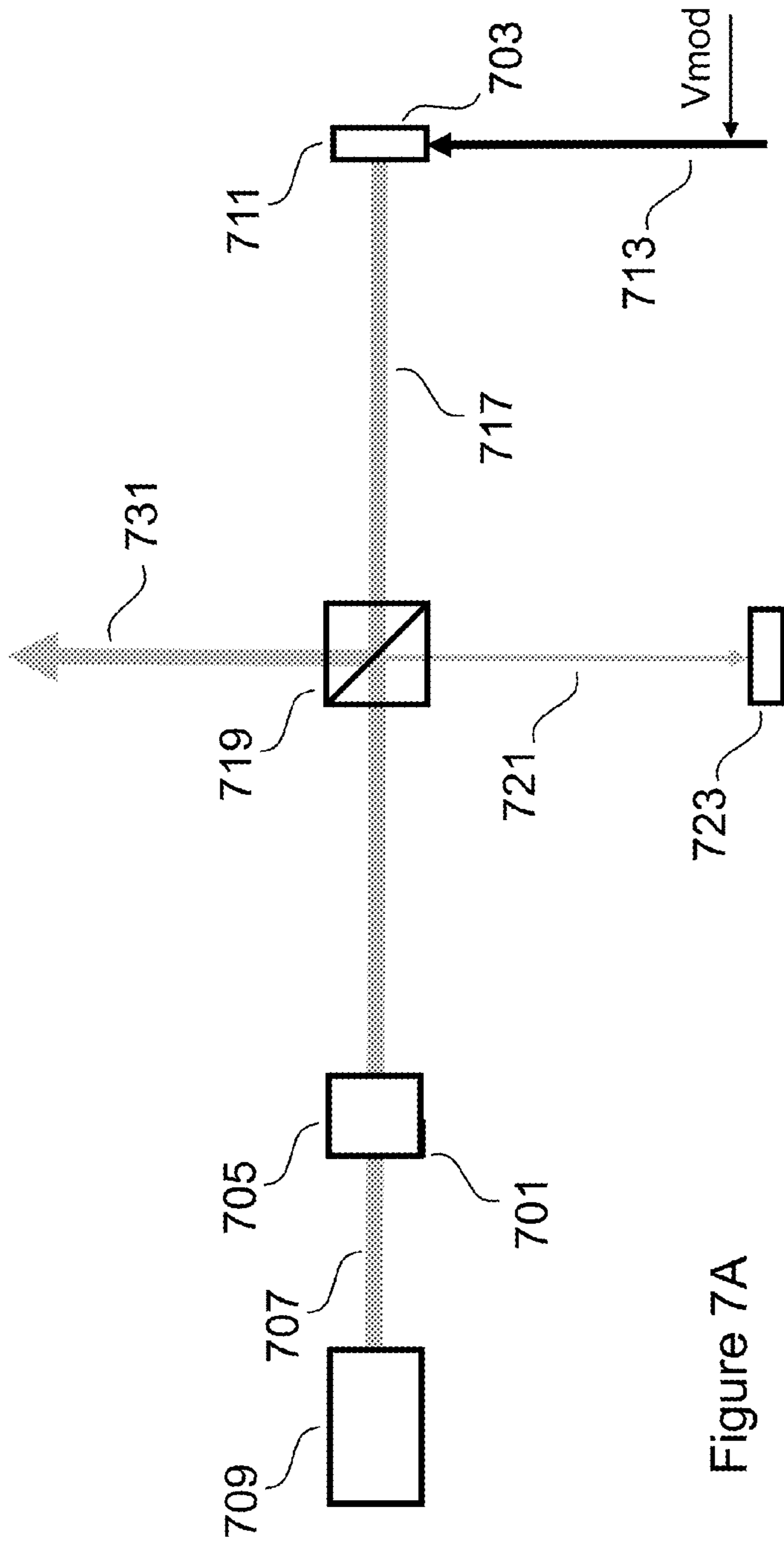


Figure 7A

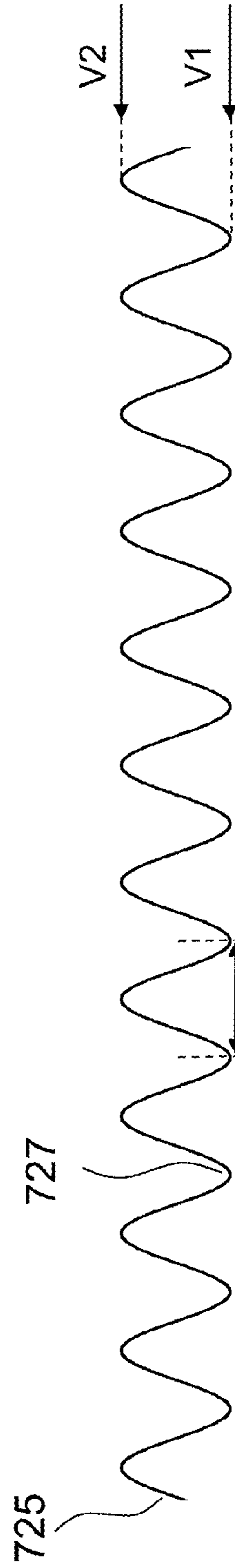


Figure 7B

729
Figures 7A, 7B

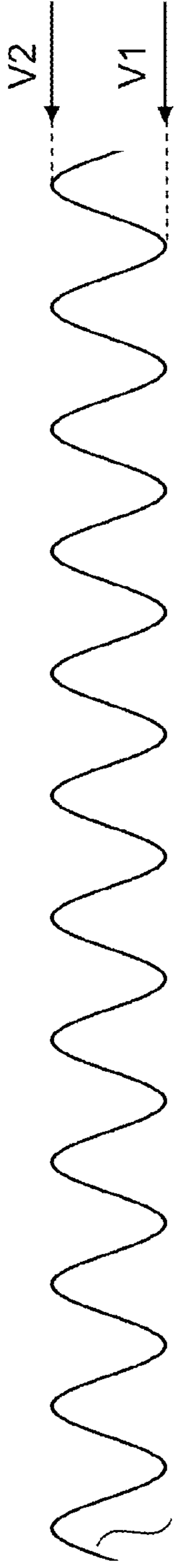


Figure 8A

807

805

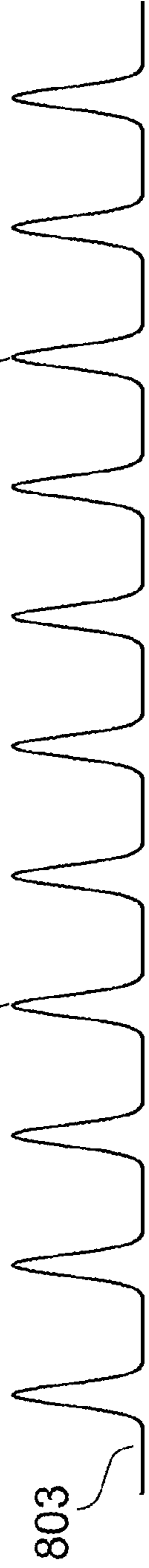


Figure 8B

809

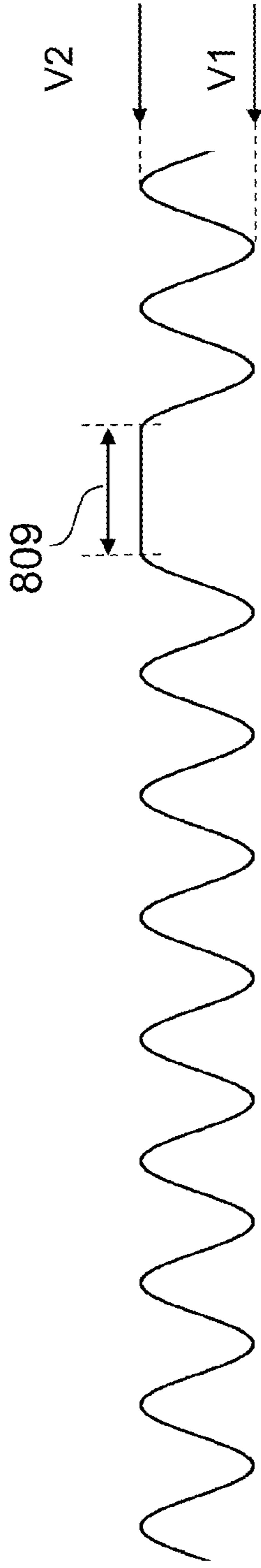


Figure 8C



Figure 8D

Figures 8A, 8B, 8C

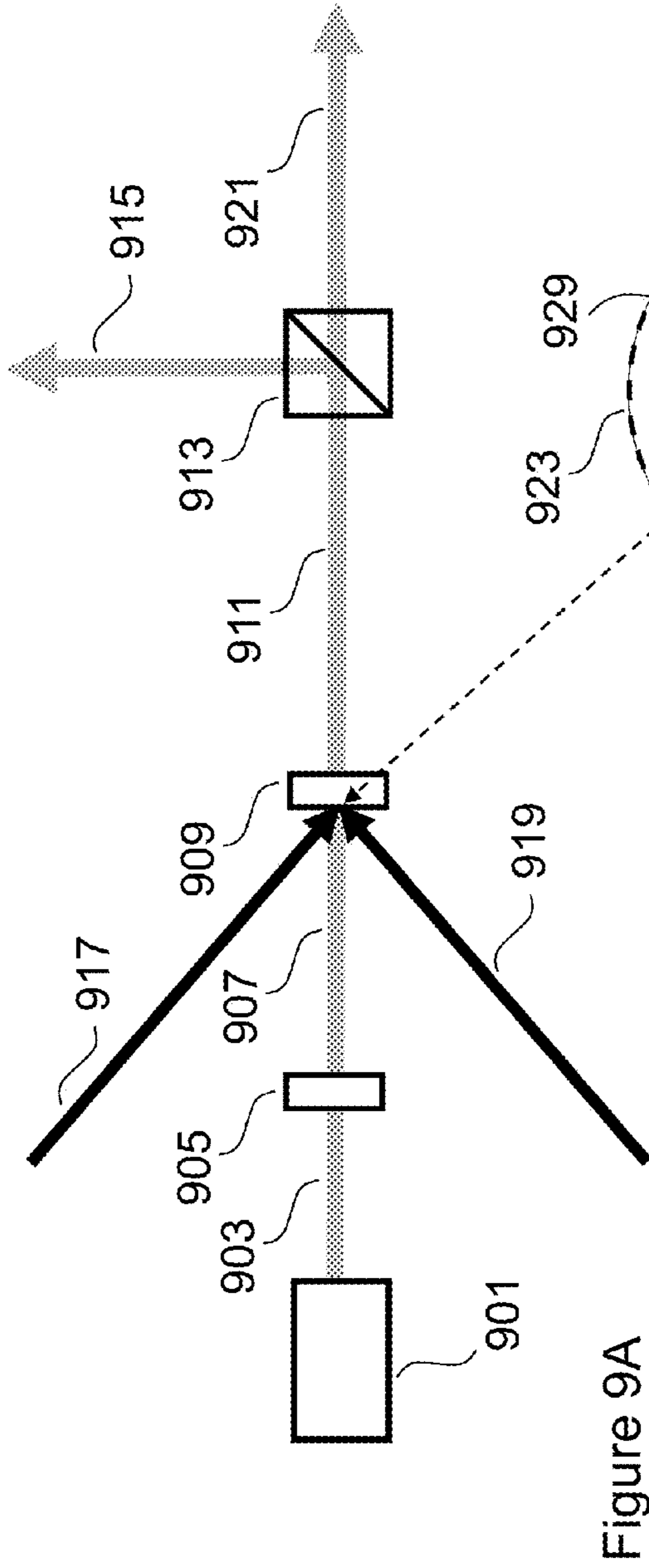


Figure 9A

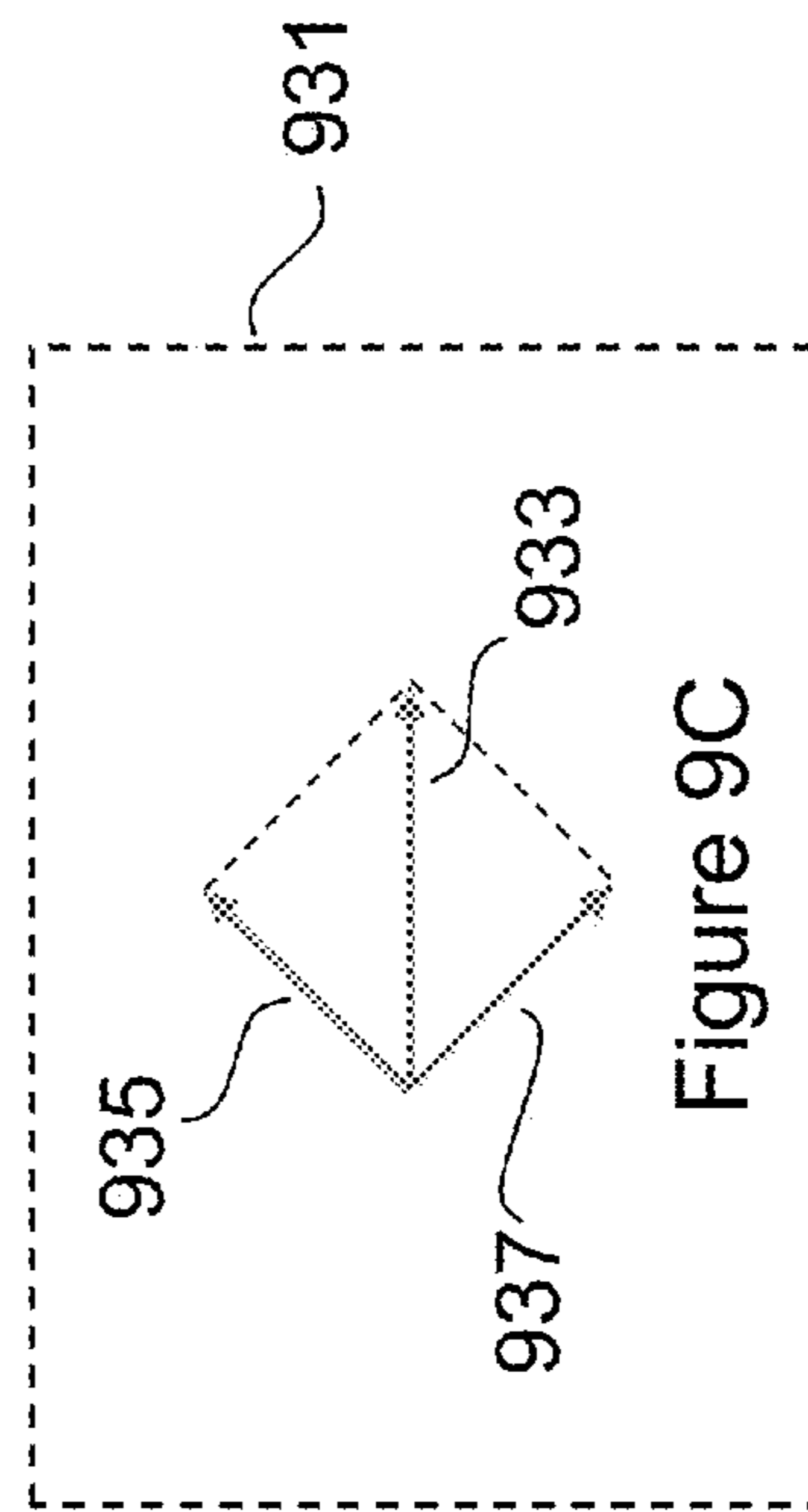


Figure 9C

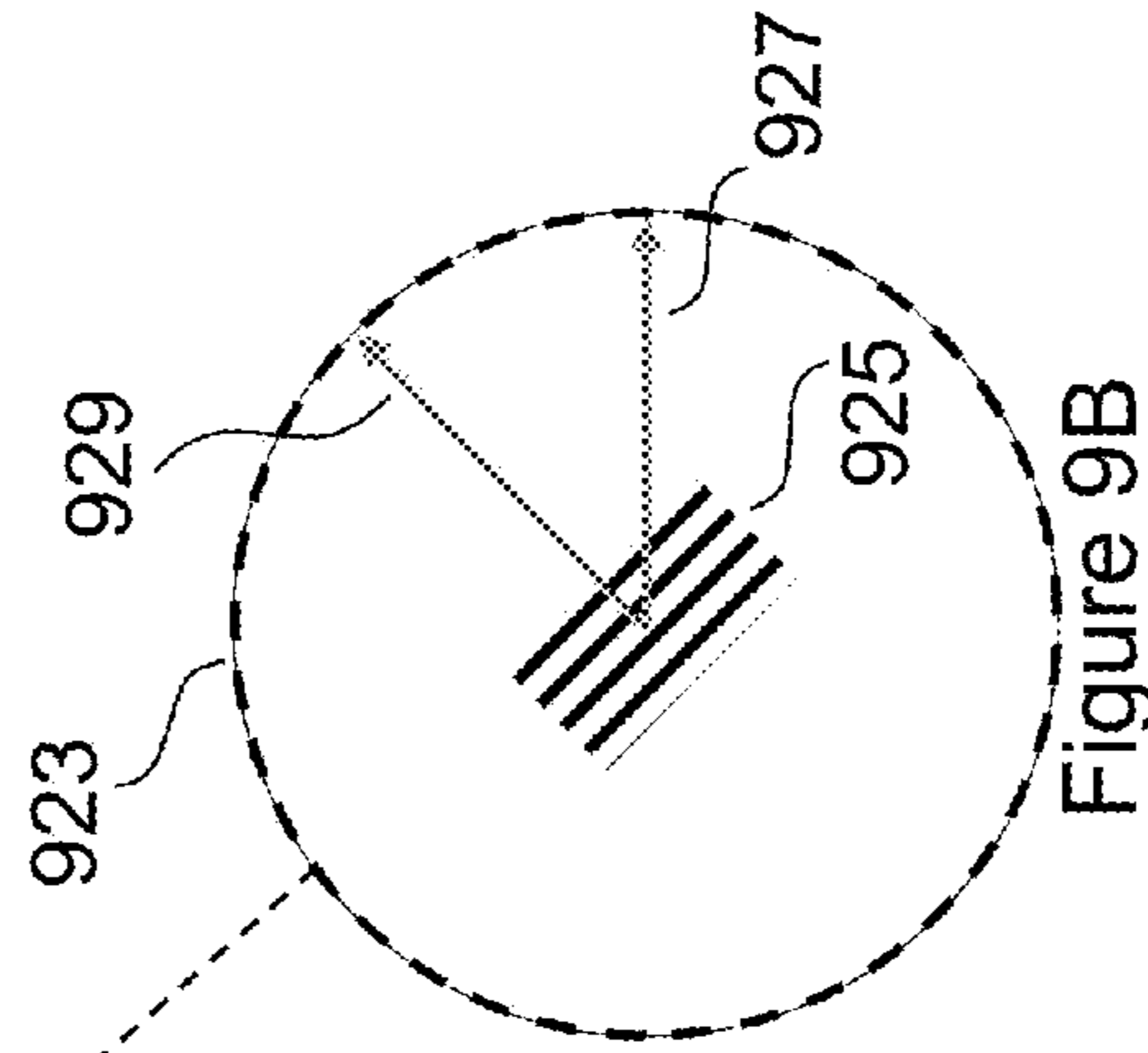


Figure 9B

Control relative phase
by design of birefringence
of material

Figures 9A, 9B, 9C

PHOTONIC MODULATOR AND SWITCH

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/014,257, claims 5
priority from provisional patent application 61/694,765
which was filed on Aug. 30, 2012.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This U.S. patent application relates to switching electro- 10
magnetic radiation between at least two states. More gener-
ally it relates to modulating electromagnetic radiation. Modu-
lating or switching electromagnetic radiation and in
particular optical signals has applications in multiple fields
including, but not limited to, optical communications; optical
data storage; optical imaging and analysis; generation of a
train of optical pulses; and extracting a single optical pulse.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Modulating electromagnetic radiation, and in particular
switching optical signals between two or more intensities or
phases is used to encode information on an optical signal for
purposes such as communication or storage of information.
The amount of information that can be encoded is related to
the rate or frequency at which modulation can be performed.

At relatively low modulation rates, optical modulation can
be performed by, for example, modulating the current to a
laser diode. Modulating the current to turn the laser diode on
or off is often referred to as on-off keying (OOK). Such on-off
current modulation generates an intensity modulated optical
signal.

To achieve intensity modulation at very high modulation
rates a common technique is to separate the optical signal into
two components, phase modulate at least one component
such that a 180 degree relative phase shift can be introduced 35
between the two components which are then recombined.
Modulating the phase in this manner results in an intensity
modulated optical signal, as in a conventional Mach Zehnder
modulator.

Another conventional technique for modulating or switch- 40
ing an optical signal is to use a Pockels cell, which is a voltage
controlled wave-plate based on the electro-optic effect. A
Pockels cell is typically combined with a polarizer and can
switch the plane of polarization of an optical signal between
zero optical rotation and 90° rotation at high speeds. Such a
rotation enables redirecting the optical signal by means of a
polarized beam splitter.

Operation of a Mach Zehnder modulator or a Pockels cell
modulator depends on weak bulk material effects of the phase
modulating material of the Mach Zehnder modulator and the
voltage controlled wave-plate material of the Pockels cell. 50
The requirement of modifying bulk properties of a material to
achieve modulation has speed limiting consequences and
places a significant burden on the manufacturing and opera-
tion of these devices, requiring a Mach Zehnder modulator to
be physically long and requiring high voltage for operation of 55
a Pockels cell modulator. These burdens have negative phys-
ical size and cost consequences.

There is therefore an unmet need for a method, apparatus
and system for high speed a optical modulator or switch that
is not limited by speed limitations of bulk material based 60
modulators and is not limited by the physical size and cost
issues of bulk material based modulators.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention taught herein provides a method, device and
system for modulating or switching electromagnetic radia-

tion by controlling a polarization characteristic of the radia-
tion, by directing the radiation at a reflective or transmissive
structure, such that the radiation is incident on the structure.
The structure includes a property that can be dynamically
switched between two configurations, one of which is asym-
metric and is designed to modify the polarization character-
istic of the radiation. The dynamically configurable structure
can be combined with polarization components to achieve
modulation. An embodiment suitable for mode-locking a
laser is also disclosed. An embodiment suitable for cavity
dumping a mode-locked laser is also disclosed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1A is an illustration of a preferred embodiment in
which a dynamically configurable reflective element in combi- 15
nation with a polarized beam splitter comprises an optical
modulator according to the invention. FIG. 1B is an illustra-
tion of an example of a modulating signal.

FIGS. 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D illustrate in more detailed the
dynamically configurable reflective element.

FIG. 3 is a detailed illustration of the preferred embodi-
ment of the dynamically configurable reflective element.

FIG. 4 illustrates electronic circuit aspects of the preferred
embodiment of the dynamically configurable reflective ele- 25
ment.

FIG. 5 is an illustration of an alternative embodiment of the
dynamically configurable reflective element.

FIGS. 6A, 6B and 6C illustrate another alternative embodi-
ment of the dynamically configurable reflective element.

FIGS. 7A and 7B illustrate yet another embodiment of the
inventive system suitable for applications such as: (a) mode-
locking a laser, (b) cavity dumping a laser.

FIG. 8 is a an illustration of signals associated with the
laser: (a) a modulating signal; (b) the resulting mode-locked
optical pulse train; (c) a modified modulating signal; (d) the
resulting mode-locked optical pulse output from the laser
cavity due to modulating signal in FIG. 8C.

FIGS. 9A, 9B and 9C illustrate an embodiment of the
inventive system where the dynamically configurable ele- 40
ment consists of an induced diffraction grating that is
imposed by an optically generated interference pattern.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A preferred embodiment of this invention is illustrated in
and described with reference to FIG. 1A (of FIG. 1 Sheet 1).
The preferred embodiment includes an optical source **101**,
that generates collimated linearly polarized electro-magnetic
radiation **103** that is applied to an optional polarization optic 50
105. The optional polarization optic **105** is a polarizer that
enhances the degree of linear polarization of the radiation
103. The optional polarization optic **105** may also include a
wave-plate to rotate the plane of polarization.

The linearly polarized radiation **123**, is applied to a polar-
ized beam splitter **107** that directs substantially all the radia-
tion **109** of one linear polarization with a first polarization
vector through the polarized beam splitter **107** towards a
reflective element **111** also referred to herein as a reflective
structure. Any residual radiation at a polarization angle
orthogonal the first linear polarization vector is directed out of
the system along the line labeled **113** (as is any leakage at the
first polarization vector angle) or to an optional monitoring
detector **115**. The radiation **109** can be considered as a first
ensemble of photons with a first polarization vector, 65

The radiation **109** is incident on the reflective element **111**
at normal incidence and, in the preferred embodiment, a

substantial amount of the incident radiation **109** is reflected back along the same line as indicated by the line of the radiation **109**.

The reflective element **111** has a property that can be dynamically configured by an electronic signal **117**. In a first configuration of the reflective element **111**, the dynamically configurable property is symmetric in that it reflects incident radiation with a polarization vector of any orientation with substantially the same high reflectivity. In this symmetric configuration the reflective element **111** has substantially no effect on the linear polarization vector of the radiation **109**. In this first symmetric configuration, because there is no change in polarization upon reflection, the reflected radiation is directed back through the polarized beam splitter **107** back towards the optical source **101**.

In this first configuration of the reflective element **111** there is substantially no radiation redirected by the polarized beam splitter **107** along the output direction indicated by **113** (because there is no change in polarization caused by the reflective element **111**). In this configuration, the actual amount of radiation redirected by the polarized beam splitter **107** is determined by the extinction ratio of the polarized beam splitter **107**. Even a low cost consumer polarized beam splitter can be very high extinction ratio.

In a second configuration of the reflective element **111**, the dynamically configurable property is asymmetric in that the reflectivity of the reflective element **111** is different for incident radiation of different polarization vector orientation. In the preferred embodiment the reflective element **111** would have a first reflectivity if orientated parallel to the polarization vector of the incident radiation and would have a second different reflectivity if orientated perpendicular (or orthogonal) to the polarization vector of the incident radiation. In the preferred embodiment the first reflectivity is a high reflectivity of greater than 97.5% and the second reflectivity is greater than 95% but less than the first reflectivity.

In the preferred embodiment the asymmetry of the second configuration of the reflective element **111** is a periodic perturbation that can be dynamically induced. The periodic perturbation can be considered as a diffractive grating, also referred to as a diffractive element, which diffracts a small amount of incident radiation with a polarization vector perpendicular to the effective lines of the diffractive element, thereby reducing the reflectivity for incident radiation with this polarization vector.

The dynamically induced diffractive element has substantially no effect on incident radiation with a polarization vector parallel to the effective lines of the diffractive element, thereby enabling higher reflectivity for incident radiation with this polarization vector than for incident radiation with a polarization vector perpendicular to the effective lines of the diffractive element.

In the preferred embodiment the diffractive element is azimuthally aligned at an angle of 45 degrees with respect to the linear polarization vector of the radiation incident on the reflective element **111**. This alignment of the diffractive element causes the incident radiation to behave as if 50% of the photons have a polarization vector perpendicular to the effective lines of the diffractive element 50% of the photons have a polarization vector parallel to the effective lines of the diffractive element.

Incident radiation can be considered as an ensemble of photons. The polarization vector of an incident ensemble of photons can be considered as a quantum state of the incident radiation. When the incident ensemble of photons encounters the diffractive element azimuthally aligned at 45 degrees with respect to the polarization vector of the incident radiation, the

diffractive element causes the quantum state of incident photons to switch to one of two quantum states both of which have polarization vectors at an angle of 45 degrees to the polarization vector of the incident radiation. The polarization vectors of the two sets of photons have orthogonal polarization vectors, i.e. that are at an angle of 90 degrees with respect to each other.

This switching to one of two quantum states results in the incident ensemble of photons with a first polarization vector, that can be considered as a first quantum state, being resolved into two reflected ensembles of photons, with different polarization vectors from each other and with polarization vectors that are different from the first polarization vector of the incident radiation. The resulting two polarization vectors of the reflected radiation can be also considered as quantum states different from the quantum state of the incident radiation.

The occurrence or non-occurrence of this quantum state switching from an incident first polarization vector of the incident radiation to at least one second different polarization vector of the reflected radiation is dependent on the presence or absence of the diffractive element and is substantially insensitive to the magnitude of the diffraction effect (or diffraction efficiency) of the diffractive element.

This insensitivity to the magnitude of the diffraction effect is of both practical and of philosophical interest. In contrast, conventional optical switches, such as a Pockels cell, rely on a relatively weak electro-optic effect and application of a high voltage to incrementally rotate a polarization vector as radiation propagates through a significant volume of such a cell. In the case of a Pockles cell the magnitude of the rotation is sensitive to the magnitude of the electro-optic effect and typically requires propagating through a significant length of material to accomplish a significant polarization vector rotation.

In the preferred embodiment the magnitude of the diffraction efficiency does determine the decrease in intensity of the radiation associated with one reflected ensemble of photons. In the preferred embodiment the diffraction efficiency of the induced diffractive element is small resulting in an intensity decrease of a reflected ensemble of photons of not greater than 2.5%. In other embodiments the induced diffractive element could have higher diffraction efficiency. Furthermore the relative phase of the two reflected ensembles can be controlled by design.

Referring again to FIG. **1** with the reflective element **111** in the second configuration. The reflected radiation, with an angle of substantially 45 degrees with respect to the polarization vector of the radiation incident on the reflective element **111**, is reflected back to the polarized beam splitter **107** and approximately 50% of this reflected radiation is redirected by the polarized beam splitter **107** along the direction indicated by **113** which is the output direction.

The remaining approximately 50% of the reflected radiation is directed by the polarized beam splitter **107** back towards the optical source **101**. In situations where the optical source can be adversely affected by radiation being sent back to the optical source, the source can be isolated from such back directed radiation using conventional isolation techniques.

In this second configuration of the reflective element **111**, there is a substantial amount of radiation redirected by the polarized beam splitter **107** along the output direction indicated by **113**. That is, a substantial amount of radiation is switched in the direction indicated by **113**.

The electronic signal **117** switches the reflective element **111** between the first and second configurations and thereby

switches between (a) redirecting substantially no radiation by the polarized beam splitter **107** along the output direction indicated by **113**; and (b) redirecting approximately 50% of the radiation reflected back to the polarized beam splitter **107**, i.e. the electronic signal modulates or switches the radiation output along the output direction indicated by **113**.

An example of a OOK type modulating signal is illustrated in FIG. **1B** of Sheet **1** where the voltage at a first level indicated by **119** is at a first voltage, **V1**, (which in the preferred embodiment is ground voltage). When this first voltage is applied to the dynamically configurable asymmetric property of the reflective element **111** (by way of the electronic signal **117** which is also referred to as **Vmod**), it has no effect on the linear polarization of the radiation **109**. In this configuration the reflected radiation is directed through the polarized beam splitter **107** back towards the optical source **101**.

In the situation where the voltage applied to the dynamically configurable property is at a second different level, **V2**, indicated by **121**, which puts the dynamically configurable property of the reflective element **111** into a second configuration that is an asymmetric configuration. In this configuration the linear polarization vector of the reflected radiation is at an azimuthal angle of substantially 45 degrees with respect to the polarization vector of the radiation incident on the reflective element **111** (i.e. the first ensemble of photons).

In this asymmetric configuration of **V2**, the resulting reflected radiation is redirected by the polarized beam splitter **107** along the direction indicated by **113** which is the output direction. Thus the radiation is intensity modulated in a manner determined by the electronic modulating signal **117**. The combination of the polarized beam splitter **107** and the dynamically configurable reflective element **111** comprises an optical modulator and is also referred to as a photonic switch.

The mechanism by which the electronic signal **117** switches the reflective element **111** of FIG. **1A** between the first and second configurations is illustrated in and described with respect to FIG. **2**. The dynamically configurable reflective element **111** (of FIG. **1A**) is shown in more detail in FIGS. **2A**, **2B** and **2C**.

FIG. **2A** depicts the incident radiation **201** passing through a substrate **203** to the reflecting element **205**. An expanded view (not to scale) of FIG. **2A** is shown in FIG. **2B** where again the incident radiation **207** passes through the substrate **209** and is substantially reflected by a first layer **211** that is optically highly reflective and has specific electrically conductive properties.

A second layer **213**, that is an electrical insulating layer, electrically isolates the first layer **211** from a third layer **215**. The third layer **215** is shown in more detail in FIG. **2C** where a bottom view in the circle **217** depicts a patterned electrically conductive element that consists of a combination of large pads, such as **219**, and a set of separated conductive lines, one of which is indicated by **221**.

When an electrical current flows in the conductive lines, such as **221**, it induces electrical behavior in the first layer **211** of FIG. **2B**. The direction **223** of the patterned conductive lines, such as **221**, is rotated (azimuthally) by approximately 45 degrees from the direction of the polarization vector **225** of the incident radiation.

The induced electrical behavior in the first layer **211** is asymmetric and is also aligned with the direction **223**. This induced asymmetric property in the first layer **211** generates an effective diffractive element in this first layer **211**. The induced diffractive element modifies the polarization vector of the incident radiation such that the reflected radiation has different polarization characteristics.

The polarization vector of the incident radiation is illustrated in FIG. **2D**, as **227**. The vector **227** can be resolved into component **229** (parallel to the direction **223** of the conductive lines **221**) and component **231** perpendicular (or orthogonal) to direction **223**.

The incident radiation is composed of a collection of photons, also referred to as an ensemble of photons. The ensemble of photons has a polarization vector determined by the polarized beam splitter **107** of FIG. **1A**. When the ensemble of photons encounters the reflective element **111** in the first configuration, i.e. the symmetric configuration, the ensemble of photons is reflected with its polarization vector substantially unchanged.

When the ensemble of photons encounters the reflective element **111** in the second configuration, i.e. the asymmetric configuration, the ensemble of photons is resolved into two ensembles of photons. The first of the two ensembles of photons has a polarization vector **229** parallel to the direction **223**. The second of the two ensembles of photons has a polarization vector **231** perpendicular (or orthogonal) to the direction **223**.

When the two reflected ensembles of photons with polarization vectors **229** and **231** encounter the beam splitter **107** of FIG. **1** they are resolved into components one of which is parallel to the incident polarization vector **227** and the other of which is perpendicular to the incident polarization vector **227**.

The parallel components pass through the beam splitter **107** back towards the optical source while the components perpendicular to the incident polarization vector **227** are redirected by the beam splitter **107** along the direction **113** of FIG. **1**. In this manner the radiation propagating out of the system along direction **113** is intensity modulated by the modulating voltage applied to the patterned electrically conductive element.

The magnitudes of the two components **229** and **231** of FIG. **2D** are depicted as being substantially the same value, however, in the preferred embodiment, the magnitude of one component will be diminished by the magnitude of the radiation that is diffracted by the induced asymmetric property of the diffractive element in the first reflective layer **211**.

While in the preferred embodiment the first reflectivity is a high reflectivity of greater than 97.5% and the second reflectivity is greater than 95% but less than the first reflectivity, in another embodiment the second reflectivity is less than 95% and in yet another embodiment the magnitude of the second reflectivity is negligible.

Whether the reflected radiation consists of one ensemble of photons with the same polarization vector as that of the incident radiation or whether the reflected radiation consists of one or two ensembles of photons with polarization vectors different from that of the incident radiation depends on the presence or absence of the diffractive element and is substantially independent of the magnitude of the diffractive effect.

This substantial insensitivity to the magnitude of the diffractive effect enables achieving significant depth of modulation with weak modulating signals and thereby enables high speed operation and reduced sensitivity to noise on the modulating signal.

Depending on the specific application, the magnitude of the induced asymmetric property required to cause the incident ensemble of photons into two reflected ensembles of photons may be minimal, resulting in minimal diffracted radiation. Alternatively the magnitude of the induced asymmetric property can be large in order to significantly diminish the magnitude of one reflected ensemble. Furthermore the

reflective element can be designed to achieve a desired relative phase of the two reflected ensembles of photons.

A more detailed illustration of the preferred embodiment of the dynamically configurable reflective element is depicted in FIG. 3. The first layer 211 of FIG. 2B is depicted in FIG. 3 as 301 and in the preferred embodiment is comprised of a conductive material such as: gold; silver; copper; etc. or semi-conducting materials such as silicon. An electrically insulating second layer 303 separates the first layer 301 from the third patterned layer 305 also comprised of a conductive material such as: gold; silver; copper; etc.

The patterned layer 305 includes interleaved conductive lines. An example of such a conductive line is 307. In the preferred embodiment one end of the conductive lines is connected by means of a through-hole or via to the first layer 301. Such through-holes are depicted by the circular ends of the lines, an example of which is depicted as 309.

A side view of the layers in relation to the substrate is depicted on the right hand side of FIG. 3 where the substrate 311, the first conducting layer 313, the insulating layer 315 and the patterned conducting layer 317 are all illustrated.

A schematic diagram illustrating electronic circuit aspects of the preferred embodiment of the dynamically reconfigurable reflective element is depicted in FIG. 4. The first conducting layer 401, the insulating layer 403 and the patterned conducting layer 405 are again illustrated. The first conducting layer 401 is connected to ground as indicated by 407. The patterned conducting layer 405 is connected to the modulating voltage V_{mod} indicated by 409.

As described earlier, the modulating voltage V_{mod} , indicated by 117, switches between a voltage V_1 which in the preferred embodiment is ground and a different voltage V_2 . When the V_2 voltage is applied to the patterned layer a current flows in one direction in the set of lines, of which 411 is one. The line 411 is connected to ground by way of the through-hole 413. Meanwhile a current will flow in the opposite direction flows in the second set of lines, of which 415 is one.

These counter flowing currents induce a periodic electrical pattern in the first conductive layer 401 which constitutes an asymmetric property of the reflective layer 401. The asymmetric property persists only as long as the non-zero voltage is applied to the patterned layer 405.

Ideally the incident radiation should encounter substantially the same asymmetric property at all regions of the cross-section of the beam and so should be confined to the region indicated by the dashed circle. The incident radiation may be focused within the dashed circle in order to minimize the area of the asymmetric property in order to optimize modulation speed or for other reasons.

It should be understood that the schematic diagram depicted in FIG. 4 is for illustrative purposes and not intended to be to scale or to be an accurate or complete depiction of the electronic aspects. Many considerations, such as modulation speed will determine an appropriate physical layout.

Embodiments other than the preferred embodiment are included in this invention. An alternative embodiment is illustrated in FIG. 5. In many respects this embodiment is similar to that depicted in FIG. 3 and FIG. 4, however in this embodiment there are two additional layers and the first layer 301 of FIG. 3 and 313 of FIG. 5 is not connected by through-holes to the patterned layer 305 of FIG. 3 and 315 of FIG. 5.

The two additional layers consist of an insulating layer 501 and a conductive layer 503. These layers are shown in side view as layers 505 and 507 respectively. In this embodiment the ends of the lines of the patterned layer 305 are connected by through-holes to the additional conductive layer 503. One such through-holes is indicated by 509.

In this embodiment the modulating voltage is again applied to the patterned layer 305. The additional conductive layer 503 is connected to ground. The first conducting layer 301 may optionally be also connected to ground.

A second alternative embodiment is illustrated in FIG. 6 which in many respects is similar to the first alternative embodiment described above. In this second alternative embodiment the incident radiation 601 propagates through a substrate 603 that has a reflective dielectric stack 607 deposited on its base. The dielectric stack 607 is also referred to as a reflective structure. Additional layers 609 and 611 are also deposited and consist of a patterned conductive layer 609 and a conductive layer 611 with one or more insulating layers separating the patterned layer from a conductive layer.

The conductive layer is connected to the ends of the conductive lines of the patterned layer by means of through-holes in a similar manner as in the first alternative embodiment. In this second alternative embodiment, layer 611 of the dielectric stack is a conductive but optically transparent layer in which the asymmetric property is induced.

Many variations of this second alternative embodiment are possible. For example, layer 611 could consist of non-conducting material in which an asymmetric charge distribution is the asymmetric property induced by the electric currents in the patterned layer. More than one 611 layer could be embedded in the dielectric stack. In yet another alternative embodiment, such layers could have their refractive index modified to generate one or more asymmetric refractive index distribution in response to the electric currents in the patterned layer.

In the preferred embodiment the modulating signal shown in FIG. 1B is a digital waveform with an abrupt transition between the high and low voltage values. The transition between the high and low voltage values cause the transition between the symmetric and asymmetric configurations of the dynamically configurable element which in turn causes the reflected radiation to consist of a single ensemble of photons with one polarization vector or to consist of two ensembles of photons with two different polarization vectors.

As previously indicated, switching to the state consisting of two ensembles of photons with two different polarization vectors depends on the existence of the asymmetric configuration and is relatively insensitive to the magnitude of the asymmetry and therefore insensitive to the magnitude of the high voltage. This insensitivity to the magnitude of the asymmetry has significant practical value.

One practical value of being insensitive to the magnitude of the asymmetry is that the speed of switching from one state to the other is less sensitive to the rise and fall time of the electronic signal. A second practical value is that the depth of modulation of the output modulated optical radiation 113 of FIG. 1 is determined by the extinction ratio of the polarized beam splitter 107 of FIG. 1 (or the extinction ratio of an equivalent optical element in other embodiments).

The modulating digital waveform of the preferred embodiment is suitable for applications such as optical communications or optical storage, however, other modulating waveforms are suitable for other applications. An application involving mode-locking a laser is illustrated in FIG. 7 which includes a simplified schematic diagram of an end pumped laser. The laser cavity is comprised of the two reflective elements 701 and 703.

The reflective element 701 is one end of a lasing material 705. The reflective element 701 is highly transmissive at the pump wavelength of the pump radiation 707 emitted by the pump source 709. The pump source 709 may, for example, be

a laser diode. The reflective element **701** is also highly reflective at the lasing wavelength or wavelength range.

The reflective element **703** is a dynamically configurable reflective element on a substrate **711** as described earlier. With no modulating signal being applied to the dynamically configurable reflective element **701** the reflective element **701** is highly reflective at the lasing wavelength or wavelengths which confines the lasing electromagnetic radiation within the laser cavity.

In this first configuration of the dynamically configurable property of the reflective element **701** the polarization vector of electromagnetic radiation of the laser cavity remains substantially unchanged upon reflection at the reflective element **701**, thus allowing the electromagnetic radiation to substantially remain in the laser cavity. This lasing radiation constitutes a first lasing ensemble of photons with a first polarization vector.

The reflective element **701** is configured to be azimuthally aligned with respect to the polarized beam splitter **719**, located in the laser cavity, which is also referred to as a first polarized optical element such that when the dynamically configurable element of the reflective element **701** is in the second configuration then the first lasing ensemble of photons is resolved into two second ensembles of photons with polarization vectors different from the first lasing ensemble of photons.

A polarized beam splitter **719** located in the laser cavity is azimuthally aligned with the preferred polarization vector of the lasing radiation **717**. This polarized beam splitter **719** will direct any residual radiation at a perpendicular or orthogonal polarization vector out of the cavity along directions **731** and **721**. Any radiation directed along the direction **721** may be detected by an optional detector **723**.

Applying the modulating signal **725** (also referred to as V_{mod}) to the dynamically configurable reflective element **703** periodically switches the reflective element **703** between its two configurations. Only photons or photon ensembles whose polarization vector encounters the reflective element **703** while it is in its configuration determined by the first voltage, V_1 , propagate back through the polarized beam splitter **719** substantially unaffected by the polarized beam splitter **719**.

Photons or photon ensembles whose polarization vector encounters the reflective element **703** while it is in its configuration determined by the second voltage V_2 , or some fraction thereof, propagate back through the polarized beam splitter **719** with a polarization vector component that will be directed by the polarized beam splitter **719** out of the laser cavity along the direction of **731**.

An electronic modulating signal suitable for mode-locking the laser of FIG. 7A is illustrated in FIG. 7B. The electronic modulating signal **725** is a sine wave type signal that periodically varies from one voltage (V_1 , which is typically ground) indicated by **727** to a different second voltage (V_2). The period of the signal **729** is selected to match the round trip time of radiation in the laser cavity of FIG. 7A.

The electronic signal with the second voltage (V_2) is applied, synchronously with the round trip time of the laser cavity, to the reflective element with a dynamically configurable property, such that the electronic signal configures the reflective element **703** in the second configuration whereby at least a portion of the lasing ensemble of photons is resolved into two second ensembles of photons with polarization vectors different from the first lasing ensemble of photons.

This will cause at least a portion of the two second ensembles of photons to be directed by the polarized beam splitter **719**, also referred to as a polarization element, out of

the laser cavity. Thus the first lasing ensemble of photons is loss modulated and since the modulating voltage (V_2) is applied synchronously with the round trip time of the laser cavity, it is a periodic loss modulation that has the effect of mode-locking the lasing electromagnetic radiation of the laser cavity in a manner similar to conventional acousto-optic or phase modulation mode-locking that will be familiar to one skilled in the art.

Any residual photons with the same polarization vector (possibly amplified by the lasing material **705**) are directed out of the laser cavity along the direction of **721** by the polarized beam splitter **719**.

FIG. 8A, the top trace of FIG. 8 again depicts electronic mode-locking drive signal **801** that mode-locks the radiation in the laser cavity of FIG. 7. The next to top trace **803** in FIG. 8B depicts the resulting mode-locked optical pulse train. The trace **803** shows the intensity profile of a time sequence of optical pulses, one of which is **805**. The pulse width of such pulses is determined (in part) by the bandwidth of the lasing material **705** of FIG. 7.

By modifying the electronic modulating signal **713** of FIG. 7, that is applied synchronously with the round trip time of the laser cavity, so that it is an extended electronic signal that remains active for at least the duration of a mode-locked pulse in the manner depicted in FIG. 8C where the electronic modulating signal remains at the high voltage V_2 for the time period between the dashed lines indicated by the double arrow **809**.

Applying the high voltage V_2 for the time period **809** causes the polarization vector of the pulse **807** of FIG. 8B to be at least in part switched or rotated with respect to the polarization vector of the incident pulse. This polarization rotation causes a portion of pulse **807** of FIG. 8B to be directed out of the laser cavity of FIG. 7A by the polarized beam splitter **719** along the direction **731** of FIG. 7A.

In this manner, at least a portion of a first ensemble of photons that constitutes at least one mode-locked pulse is resolved into two second ensembles of photons with polarization vectors different from said ensemble of photons and since they have polarization vectors that are different from the polarization vector of the lasing radiation, at least a portion of at least one of the second ensembles of photons will be directed by the polarized beam splitter **719** out of the laser cavity. This is also referred to as dumping a pulse from the laser cavity.

The single pulse dumped from the laser cavity of FIG. 7A is depicted as **811** of FIG. 8D. The extended high modulation voltage **809** can occur periodically or can occur according to a selected pattern. For example a periodic repetition of the extended high voltage **809** every N cycles of the modulating signal would produce a pulse train with a repetition rate N times lower than the repetition rate of the original mode-locked pulse train depicted in FIG. 8A.

Such reduction in pulse train repetition is useful in an embodiment that consists of a compact mode-locked laser which generates a high repetition rate mode-locked pulse train (because of its short round trip time) but enables using conventional detection and electronic techniques that typically operate at lower repetition rates and thereby reduces the electronic bandwidth requirements of the system.

Such reduction in pulse train repetition rate is also useful in generating very low repetition rate pulse trains similar to those achieved by conventional cavity dumping techniques. However, with the present invention, a very compact cavity dumped mode-locked laser can be achieved.

It should be understood that the diagram depicted in FIG. 7A is a simplified diagram of a mode-locked laser for illus-

trative purposes. An actual mode-locked laser, such as a Ti:sapphire (titanium:sapphire) mode-locked laser, may have additional optical elements, such as focusing elements and dispersive elements. Such dispersive elements may be prisms or mirrors.

It should also be understood that the applications of the invention described herein are to illustrate the invention and not intended to limit the scope or application of the invention. In addition to optical switching or modulation for: optical communications; optical data storage; mode-locking or cavity dumping lasers; the invention is suitable for other applications including, but not limited to, display systems, such as video display systems.

It should further be understood that the above description is intended to be illustrative and not restrictive. Many variations and combinations of the above embodiments are possible. Many of the features have functional equivalents that are intended to be included in the invention as being taught and many other variations and combinations of the above embodiments are possible, for example, various combinations of beam-splitters can be used, including but not limited to: cube beam splitters; plate beam splitters.

The preferred embodiments illustrated are free space configurations. Equivalent configurations could be implemented in optical fiber or in combinations of free space and optical fiber. In such designs or configurations beam-splitters could be replaced by fiber couplers. Equivalent configurations could be implemented using wave-guide techniques.

The invention applies to all regions of the electro-magnetic spectrum, including but not limited to, micro-wave, infra-red, visible, ultra-violet, X-ray, or gamma ray and is not restricted to the region conventionally referred to as optical.

Optical sources, include but are not limited to, light emitting diodes (LED); superluminescent diodes (SLD); laser sources; laser diodes; fiber lasers; wavelength tunable laser diodes; swept source lasers; mode-locked lasers; and continuum generating sources.

The preferred embodiments include collimated optical sources, however, they could also various combinations of lenses or lens arrays could be employed to collimate the radiation or to focus the radiation onto the dynamically configurable reflective element.

In the preferred embodiments, the asymmetric property that resolves the incident ensemble of photons into two ensembles of photons with different polarization vectors is a diffractive element that is dynamically induced by means electric currents, i.e. the diffractive element is electronically induced. Furthermore, in the preferred embodiments the induced diffractive element is normal to the incident radiation.

In other embodiments the induced diffractive element could be aligned with the incident radiation in a manner other than normal, for example, in a plane parallel to the incident radiation. In other embodiments a dynamically induced asymmetric property could be a diffractive element induced by means other than electric currents, for example, by magnetic means, or by an optical interference based fringe pattern, i.e. by an optical interference signal.

In other embodiments a dynamically induced asymmetric property need not be based on inducing a diffractive element, but could be any asymmetric property that can be dynamically induced and that resolves an incident ensemble of photons into one or two ensembles of photons where the polarization vectors of the one or two resolved ensembles are different from each other and different from the polarization vector of the incident ensemble.

In the preferred embodiments, the polarization vector of the incident radiation on the dynamically configurable reflective element is substantially azimuthally at 45 degrees to the direction of the direction of the diffractive element. In other embodiments, the polarization vector of the incident radiation on the dynamically configurable reflective element can be at angles different from 45 degrees to the direction of the direction of the diffractive element.

In the preferred embodiments, the two resolved ensembles of photons are reflected by a reflective structure along the direction of incidence of the incident ensemble of photons. In other embodiments the two resolved ensembles of photons could be reflected at one or more angles with respect to the direction of incidence of the incident ensemble of photons or could be transmitted through the structure along the direction of incidence or transmitted at one or more angles with respect to the direction of incidence of the incident ensemble of photons.

In the preferred embodiments the polarization vector of the incident ensemble of photons can be considered as a quantum state of the incident radiation. The reflective element with the dynamically configurable asymmetric property leaves the quantum state of the ensemble of photons unchanged when in its symmetric configuration.

In its asymmetric configuration, the reflective element with the dynamically configurable asymmetric property switches the quantum state of the incident photons resulting in one or two ensembles of photons with quantum states different from the quantum state of the incident photons.

In other embodiments a quantum state other than one related to a polarization vector could be switched by a dynamically configurable property other than a reflective element with a dynamically configurable diffractive element. In general the dynamically configurable property can switch a quantum state of ensemble of photons to at least one different quantum state when in an asymmetric configuration and leave the quantum state substantially unchanged when in its symmetric configuration.

An example of an embodiment that is a combination of the above described examples is illustrated and described with respect to FIG. 9. This embodiment again includes an optical source 901, that generates collimated linearly polarized electro-magnetic radiation 903 that is applied to an optional polarization optic 905. The optional polarization optic 905 is a polarizer that enhances the degree of linear polarization of the radiation 903. The optional polarization optic 905 may also include a wave-plate to rotate the plane of polarization.

The linearly polarized radiation 907, is applied to a dynamically configurable element 909 that has a property that can be dynamically configured by an optical signal. In a first configuration of the dynamically configurable element 909, the dynamically configurable property is symmetric. In this symmetric first configuration it transmits incident radiation 907 with no effect on the linear polarization vector of the radiation 907.

In this first configuration of the dynamically configurable element 909, the output radiation 911, with no modification of polarization vector, is applied to a polarized beam splitter 913 which is azimuthally oriented to direct substantially all the radiation 911 transmitted with the dynamically configurable element 909 in the (symmetric) first configuration in the direction indicated by the arrow 915.

In this embodiment the dynamically configurable property of the dynamically configurable element 909 is an optically induced diffractive element. Such a diffractive element may be induced in the dynamically configurable element 909 by the imposition of an optical interference based fringe pattern.

Such an interference based fringe pattern may, for example, be generated by directing two coherent laser beams **917** and **919** at the dynamically configurable element **909**.

The angles of incidence and wavelength of the two coherent laser beams can be selected to generate an interference based fringe pattern with a spatial periodicity designed to optimize diffraction of the wavelength of the radiation **911**. There are many conventional techniques for generating such a fringe pattern based on well known interference effects.

In the case of the imposed interference based fringe pattern being induced in a non-conductive layer (transparent at the wavelength of the incident radiation **907**), the fringe pattern causes a perturbation of the charge distribution thereby inducing a diffractive element corresponding to the imposed optical interference based fringe pattern. In other embodiments the interference based fringe pattern could induce magnetic or electric fields or electric currents that would constitute a periodic perturbation.

A representation of such an imposed interference based fringe pattern, that constitutes one configuration of the dynamically configurable element **909**, is depicted in (the dashed circle) FIG. **9B**. The azimuthally asymmetric pattern **925** is azimuthally aligned at substantially 45 degrees with respect to the azimuthal direction **927** of the polarization vector of the radiation **907**.

In this asymmetric configuration of the dynamically configurable element **909**, the induced diffractive element **925** resolves the ensemble of photons that constitute radiation **907** with polarization vector **933** of FIG. **9C** (in dashed box **931**) into two ensembles of photons with polarization vectors **935** and **937** of FIG. **9C** that propagate at least in part as radiation **911**.

When the two ensembles of photons with polarization vectors **935** and **937** encounter the polarized beam splitter **913**. A component of each of the two ensembles of photons with polarization vectors **935** and **937** are resolved propagates through the polarized beam splitter **913** as output radiation **921**.

Thus the presence or absence of the interference pattern **925** determines the presence or absence of the output radiation **921**, i.e. the output radiation **921** is switched on or off by the presence or absence of the interference pattern.

More generally FIG. **9** depicts a system for modifying a quantum state of electromagnetic radiation comprising an optical source that generates electromagnetic radiation with a first linear polarization vector which constitutes a first ensemble of photons with a first quantum state and a transmissive optical element upon which a dynamically configurable optically induced diffraction grating can be imposed which constitutes a transmissive element with a dynamically configurable property to which the above mentioned radiation, i.e. the first ensemble of photons is applied.

The optical interference fringe pattern that optically induces the diffractive pattern is generated by convention optical interference means using one or more coherent laser sources and constitutes a signal generator that generates the signal that is applied to the transmissive element with a dynamically configurable property, i.e. the diffractive element that can be imposed.

The presence of the optically induced diffractive grating causes at least a portion of the incident electromagnetic radiation with a first linear polarization vector (i.e. the first ensemble of photons with a first quantum state) to be resolved into two ensembles of photons with polarization vectors different from the first linear polarization (i.e. the first ensemble of photons with a first quantum state is switched to at least one

second ensemble of photons with a quantum state different from the quantum state of said first ensemble of photons.

The polarized beam splitter **913** enables only components of the resolved ensembles of photons with polarization vectors orthogonal to the polarization vector of the first ensemble of photons to be output. In another embodiment the polarized beam splitter **913** could be replaced by a conventional polarizer.

The relative phases of the two resolved ensemble of photons could be controlled to have a desired relationship (such as being coincident) by designing the optical element **909** (upon which the diffractive element is imposed) to have bulk birefringent properties for vectors **935** and **937** such that the desired relationship is achieved.

Rather than a system that includes an optical source **901** (and possibly the optional element **905**) a device could be configured that was comprised of: (a) the dynamically configurable element; (b) the signal generator for generating and applying the interference fringe pattern; and (c) a polarizing output element, either polarized beam splitter, polarizer, or an equivalent.

Other examples will be apparent to persons skilled in the art. The scope of this invention should be determined with reference to the specification, the drawings, the appended claims, along with the full scope of equivalents as applied thereto.

What is claimed is:

1. A system for modifying the polarization vector of electromagnetic radiation, said system comprising:

an optical source that generates a first ensemble of photons with a first polarization vector;

a reflective element with a dynamically configurable property to which said first ensemble of photons is applied;

an electronic signal generator with which an electronic signal is generated and applied to said reflective element with a dynamically configurable property, such that said electronic signal switches said reflective element

between at least a first and a second configuration where said first configuration of said reflective element has

substantially no effect on said first ensemble of photons and where said second configuration of said reflective

element resolves said first ensemble of photons into two ensembles of photons with polarization vectors substantially

different from the polarization vector of said first ensemble of photons;

and

where switching between said first and second configurations is substantially insensitive to the magnitude of said electronic signal.

2. A method for modifying the polarization vector of electromagnetic radiation, said method comprising:

generating a first ensemble of photons with a first polarization vector;

applying said first ensemble of photons to a reflective element with a dynamically configurable property;

generating an electronic signal which is applied to said reflective element with a dynamically configurable property, such that said electronic signal switches said reflective element

between at least a first and a second configuration where said first configuration of said reflective element has

substantially no effect on said first ensemble of photons and where said second configuration of said reflective element resolves said first

ensemble of photons into two ensembles of photons with polarization vectors substantially different from the

polarization vector of said first ensemble of photons;

and

15

where switching between said first and second configurations is substantially insensitive to the magnitude of said electronic signal.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the polarization vector of said electromagnetic radiation is a linear polarization vector. 5

4. The method of claim 2, wherein the dynamically configurable property of said reflective element is a dynamically configurable diffractive grating.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the dynamically configurable property of said reflective element is a dynamically configurable diffractive grating that is induced in a conductive layer by an electronic signal. 10

6. The method of claim 2, wherein the dynamically configurable property of said reflective element is a dynamically configurable periodic perturbation. 15

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the dynamically configurable property of said reflective element is a dynamically configurable periodic perturbation formed by a periodic charge distribution induced in a non-conductive layer by an electronic signal. 20

8. The method of claim 2, wherein the dynamically configurable property of said reflective element is a dynamically configurable periodic perturbation magnetically induced.

9. The method of claim 2, wherein the dynamically configurable property of said reflective element is a dynamically configurable periodic perturbation induced by an optical interference signal. 25

16

10. A method of modulating electromagnetic radiation, comprising:

directing polarized electromagnetic radiation through a polarized beam splitter to form a first ensemble of photons as incident radiation;

applying said incident radiation to a reflective element with a dynamically configurable property;

applying an electronic signal to said reflective element with a dynamically configurable property, such that said electronic signal switches said reflective element between at least a first and a second configuration where said first configuration of said reflective element has substantially no effect on said first ensemble of photons and where said second configuration of said reflective element resolves said first ensemble of photons as incident radiation into two second ensembles of photons, at least one of which is reflected by said reflective element to form reflected radiation;

and wherein said reflected radiation has a polarization vector that is modulated by said electronic signal where the depth of modulation is substantially insensitive to the magnitude of said electronic signal;

and wherein the component of said reflected radiation with a polarization vector different from the polarization vector of said incident radiation is redirected by said polarized beam splitter to form modulated radiation.

* * * * *